THE LUETGERT TRIAL

CLOSING TESTIMONY OF AN IM-PEACHING CHARACTER

The Evidence of the Prosecution Now Before the [Jury-Mary Slemmering Now Says She Was Not Mistreated by Police Officials - The Defense Will Undertake Stenographets

Chicago, October 8.-The evidence of the prosecution in the trial of Adolph Luetgert is now before the jury. The state rested its case this afternoon. The closing testimony was of the same impeaching character that marked the evidence of the preceding day.

Professor Dorsey had his innings during the afternoon session of court and he made matters unpleasantly warm for Dr. Allport. Professor Dorsey could have talked for hours upon the subject of osteology. He was primed with bristling facts concerning bones but the prosecution confined the young osteological expert to matters tending to counteract and refute the statements made by Dr. Allport, the chief expert of the defense.

Then Judge Arthur H. Chetlain was called to the stand to add the finishing touch to the impeachment of Mary Siemmering. When this young woman was first arrested and charged with a guilty knowledge of the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert, her attorneys applied to Judge Chetlain for a writ of habeas corpus. The judge sitting in chambers had Mary Siemmering brought before his and questioned her. His honor testified today that she told him that she had not made the application for release, but that her lawyer, Arnold Tripp, had done so, and had set up the charges in the petition. She told Judge Chetlain she had not been mistreated at the police station and that she had gone to the east Chicago avenue police station voluntarily and was willing to return there, as she knew she would soon be discharged because she had done nothing wrong. Owing to this state of affairs, Judge Chetlain dismissed the petition and the young woman returned to the police station. This evidence demolished the story of Mary Siemmering who declared while on the witness stand that she was subjected to indignities at the hands of Inspector Schaak, Captain Schuettler

and other policement. member of Luetgert's household for three months, said that the missing woman was a most affectionate mother. Mrs. Wilhemina Miller, a sister of Mrs. Luetgert, was the next witness. So firmly impressed is she that Mrs. Luetgert is dead that she some weeks ago donned a garb of mourning in memory of her sister. Mrs. Miller testified while her eyes were fixed upon the face of Luetgert. The big sausage maker returned the gaze of his sisterin-law coolly. Mrs. Miller told of the kindly disposition of her sister and asserted that no mother was ever more patient or more kind to her children. Fred Miller, nephew of Luetgert, and Diedrich Bickness, a brother of Mrs. Luetgert, testified to having been fre-

gerts' and to the kindness they had witnessed Mrs. Luetgert bestow upon her children. This evidence was called out to combat and impeach the evidence of Mary Siemmering and Mrs. Mary Charles, who testified that Mrs. Luetgert treated her children cruelly. With this evidence the state rested. Judge Tuthill at once adjourned court until Monday morning and hurried away to catch a train for Nashville,

quent visitors to the home of the Luet-

Next Monday, ex-Judge Vincent announced, sur-rebuttal evidence would be put on. The defense will undertake the unusual task of impeaching a judge. A witness will be called to testify in rebuttal to Judge Chetlain's evidence as to Mary Siemmering's statement to him. This witness will be a newspaper reporter who is said to have

heard the young woman's statement. State's Attorney Deneen estimated tonight that the prosecution of Luetgert would cost the county about \$5,000. Over \$3,000 was saved by the state's attorney's own corps of stenographers taking the evidence for him.

Savannah, Ga., April 26, 1896. Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 11 pounds in weight in four we ks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unofrtunate like

Yours truly, JOHN MORRIS. Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist. Orlando, Fla., April 20, 1891. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs:-I sold three bottles of P. P. P. large size yesterday, and one bottle small size today.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. I came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, \$1 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since. I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of the turkies, a small

one, took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the ev ing, and the little fell tur ed over like he was dead, but next mornihollowing and well.

McELROY. Savannan, Ga., March 17, 1891. Messrs, Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs:-I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time and c not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

ELIZA F. JONES. te o ngo St., Serangh, Ga.

A Fire at Bennettsville

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Bennettsville, S. C., October 9.-Fire broke out here at 3:30 o'clock this morning in the McCall block, on Depot street, and consumed seven business houses in that row. They were all S. McCall. The fire originated in the building occupied by the Pee Dee Commission Company, provision dealers, and was rapidly communicated to M. J. Rowe's grocery, John S. Moore's furniture store, Adams' restaurant, Barfield's undertaking establishment and D. J. Stone's general merchandise, and also Cobb's cotton exchange. These were all destroyed in rapid succession. The Pee Dee Commission Company's loss above insurance is about \$600; M. J. Rowe's, \$500; J. S. Moore's entire stock was destroyed, valued at \$3,000, with only \$1,000 insurance. Adams' loss is slight. Barfield's stock was saved, as was also Stone's. The buildings were all insured.

The Franklin Press says that the Methodist district parsonage was burned be effectively used in the service of the by accident, entailing a loss of \$1,200, no city hospital also.

OUR UNIVERSITY

Some Extracts From the Early Records. What Wilmington Did for the Institution-The First Professor

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Chapel Hill, October 9.-In the

'Waste Book of the University of North Carolina" are found many things to show the loyalty of the Wilmington people to that institution, the Unusual Task of Impeaching a Judg. which was then just springing into ex-Over \$3,000 Saved by State's Attorneys istence. This "Waste Book" seems to be a general account book, in which all donations, etc., are placed. The first date recorded is December 18, 1789, and the first item is as follows:

"For 20,000 acres of land given to the university by Col. Benjamin Smith, of Brunswick county, who made a deed for the same this day."

In January, 1796, the people of Wilmington district subscribed £1,111 for erection of buildings, etc., at the university. Alfred Moore was the largest donor. There were, in all, seventy-three subscribers. It is interesting to note that the first students were from Wilmington. The university was opened February 12, 1795, and Hinton James was the first student to enter. In the same year were Lawrence A. Dorsey, Richard Eagles, Evan Jones

and also Maurice Moore. On August 1, 1795, the Concord Society was formed, and among the founders was Evan Jones. On August 29, 1796, the name was changed to Philanthropic Society, and Richard Eagles was the first president.

The Wilmingtonians did not long continue to join the Philanthropic Society. At that time the western part of the state was so sparsely settled that Wilmington was given over to the Dialectic Society, which had the western part of the state as its territory, so as to make a division. Alexander Kirkpatrick was the first member from Wilmington on the roll of the Dialectic Society. This was in 1796, and in the same year Samuel Swann joined the

Philanthropic Society. The first trustee of the university from Wilmington was Robert Dixon, whose name appears in the minutes of a meeting held at Fayetteville, November 15, 1790. James Kenan was elected in the place of Robert Dixon on his death. The next trustee from Wilmington was Alfred Moore, in 1791.

At a meeting of the trustees on July 20, 1971, William Hill, for the Wilmington district, was apointed "to secure by instalment or otherwise, as to him shall seem best, all such monies as may be due and owing fprom any person or persons in his district."

Angelica Schader, a nurse who was a is recorded "A Letter from William H. moving akali in small quantities. Hill, Esquire, Attorney for the president and trustees of the university in the district of Wilmington, containing a report of the property which had come to his knowledge, and which it was suggested had escheated, was read

In these early days there was only one building-the Old East-which contained the dormitories, dining hall and recitation rooms. There were in all about 100 students, 60 of whom were in

the preparatory school. Charles Wilson Harris was one of the first professors, and but for untiring zeal in face of heavy obstacles it would be hard to say what would have been the outcome of this effort to establish a university in North Carolina. Professor Harris was graduated at Princeton, with highest honors, the year after Dr. Joseph Caldwell, and it was through his earnest efforts that the university obtained Caldwell as its first president. Harris entered the university in 1795 as tutor of mathematics, and was promoted in the fall to full professorship. In 1796 he was made presiding professor. It is to Dr. Kemp P. Battle, head of the department of history, that we owe a lasting debt of gratitude for snatching from oblivion the history of a man who did more for the university than any man of his day. Last week Dr. Battle gave a very interesting and instructing lecture in the chapel on "Charles Wilson Harris, First Professor of Mathematics in the University and Father of the Literary Societies.'

Some Timely Suggestions Sandersville, Ga., October 7.

Editors Messenger:

I have with pleasure, from time to time, read the interesting accounts in the columns of The Messenger of the proceedings of the meetings of the chamber of commerce, and have noted the enthusiastic expressions of the members of that intellectual and influential body in regard to the improvement and advancement of Wilmington.

In line with the sentiment so ably expressed, I beg to offer one or two suggestions, which I trust are worthy of consideration. The earnestness of the intentions of these gentlemen cannot be for a moment questioned. Plans and schemes have been discussed and resolutions have been passed, and no doubt but that each and all have their shoulder to the wheel with the intention of, at least, accomplishing his part toward the desired end.

The Messenger has exemplified a spirit of progress worthy of emulation. As a community, we have but to maintain the ground of enterprise recently illustrated in your industrial issues, etc., and we feel ourselves upon an elevated plane, with an incline toward the consummation of our most wished

for results. To be effective, all efforts toward improvement must be concentrated, however small the object sought after; therefore, to be entirely successful in the aggregate, let the aim be to achieve one thing at a time, and it will surprise the most sceptical pessimist to see the amount of real improvement accomplished. Take, for example, any of the following suggestions, which I do not claim originality in making, therefore they are not mine, viz:

As a protective measure, I would put as of first importance. How often do a drunken woman between them, by main force carrying her to the city prison; or a small boy, taken up for some trivial offence, with a large folframe structures, owned by Colonel C. lowing of what might turn out to be an uncontrollable mob, en train. The 'beat" of these policemen is, in consequence, deserted, and an expert thief could make a paying visit to some of the stores during the "cop's" absence. Now, with a police telegraph, all this would be done away with. When an arrest is made the officer takes his prisoner to the nearest call box, and in a very few minutes the patrol wagon responds, he is relieved of his charge, there is no excitement or long resistance, no mob to follow, and he resumes his beat, ready for the next offender. It might be put even stronger to say that our resident portion would be more thoroughly protected with such a system, as it would be only necessary to telephone the city hall in case of need for the patrol wagon. This can

As a healthful measure, I would

suggest artesian wells (not one, but many), in various parts of the city. As a beautifying measure, I would suggest transforming that sandspur lot in rear of the postoffice into a sightly park, with shrubbery and a fountain, etc. (I won't enter into detail). No doubt that the influence of our chamber of commerce with the government officials in authority could accomplish this improvement. It has often been objected that if we had public parks or other resorts they would be overrun by an undesirable part of our population. This is not, however, the experience of cities where such places exist, nor would it be ours. All this can

be regulated by ordinances. My last suggestion will cost nothing 'n its adoption, but is a matter of consequence, particularly when viewed from the standpoint of our visitors. Market street, that lovely resident avenue, one of our most attractive thoroughfares, would sound better if named in honor of some soldier, statesman or jurist. There are names that our citizens are proud to perpetuate. What more lasting monument to the memory of any one of our worthy dead can be erected? Surely the association in a name, anyhow, in "Market street." is not so dear to our inhabitants that they would not prefer the change suggested It is a misnomer as it now stands, there being no market on it.

The newspaper of any city is the reflector of the spirit of progress, but in order to perform its full function, it must have something substantial to reflect. Therefore, to do full justice to itself, there must be corresponding effort on the part of all good citizens to uphold its work of progress.

I fear that I have encroached upon your space too much, but knowing your desire to push the good work on, I submit this for your columns. Of Wilmington, I can say with the

poet: "Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see, my heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee." G. P. C.

Sugar Beet Soil

The query that presents itself to most people when the matter of growing sugar beets is presented, is, what kind of soil is best for them, says the Agricultural Bulletin. This may be replied to in a general way by the statement that any moderately fertile soil, such as will grow wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton, etc., will be found suited to sugar beets, and even soils too salt or alkaline to grow these crops will produce good beets. Sugar beets have been found a good crop to plant upon soil somewhat alkaline, with a view of improving the soil, this crop having been found In the minutes of December 21, 1791, valuable for extracting and re-Experiments have been made with growing upon extremely light, sandy soil and upon heavy adobe and clay soils; upon very sterile and fertile soils, with results leading to the conclusion that extremity in all these classes of soils of all kinds give satisfactory

One of the essentials is that the soil shall have a depth-that is, must be of a friable nature to the depth of a foot or more. Another is that there shall be no "hard-pan" near the surface. A calcerous soil has been found to produce the greatest per cent. of sugar. In too rich a soil the beets grow too large, and contain an insufficient amount of sugar. A dearth of water produces a small crop of woody structure. A heavy clay or adobe is not loose enough to be easily worked, and requires too much care in irrigating and cultivating to give good returns. The reports of experiments show that in Wisconsin the richest beets were obtained from a soil intermediate between a clay loam and a sandy loam. In South Dakota a dark sandy loam and clay loam gave the most satisfactory crop. In Kansas the best results are from a loam. In Iowa a dark loam proved best. In Indiana most arable lands given about equally good though a moderately sandy results, loam seemed better than others. the ideal From these results soil for the sugar beet may be called a deep, sandy loam, with a porous moderately fertile, rather porous

The Ideal Panacea

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations." Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottles Free at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

Discrepancies in Accounts of Brooklyn

New York, October 8.-Comptrofler Fitch's expert accountants who have been at work investigating the records and accounts of Brooklyn, preparatory to consolidation, have found discrepancies in accounts amounting to \$5,000,000 The details of the experts report are as follows: The records of the towns of Flatlands, Flat Bush, New Lots, New Uttrech and Gravesend, which the officials of these towns claim were turned over to the comptroller and corporation counsel of Brooklyn when they were merged into Brooklyn, cannot be found, and their absence interferes materially with a proper investigation. There are disagreements between the

books of the comptroller of Brooklyn and those of the registrar of arrears. In the department of arrears is the utmost con- 142. fusion in the records. The ledgers, some 225 in number, containing over 200,000 ac counts, are not in balance and apparently have never been balanced, and while on January 1, 1897, th balance to the debt of the registar of arrears on the books of the comptroller was \$8,415,128. the balance carried by the registrar of a police telegraph and patrol wagon, arrears as representing taxes and assessments in arrears was \$3,714,826, and while we see two able-bodied policemen with the general ledger shows that arrears of taxes prior to 1893, have been over paid \$17,253, the ward ledgers disclose many items of unnaid taxes

The experts allege that "the books of account of the city of Brooklyn and of the county of Kings, are extremely faulty in method and inaccurate in detail, and do not truthfully set forth the assets and liabilities of the city and county."

The experts also report that, upon the basis of the assessed valuation of real estate in 1896, the net bonded debt was, on October 6th, 1897, as set forth in the books of the comptroller of Brooklyn, only \$481,907 less than the constitutional limit of indebtedness and that, based on the assessed real estate valuation of 1897, it was, on October 6th, 1897, including awards made for bonds not yet issued, only \$914,167 less than the constitutional limit of indebtedness. The city of New York is now \$49,624,182 within the constitutional limit of its indebtedness. Officials of Brooklyn deny that there is or has been any malfeasance, and allege that the discrepancies reported by Comptroller Fitch's experts are due in large part to the defective system of bookkeeping followd in the towns which were recently annexed to Brooklyn.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

COTTON REPORT.

Wilmington, N. C., October 9. Receipts of cotton today-3,096 bales. Receipts same day last year-3,241 bales. This season's receipts to date-88,272

Receipts to same date last year-67,168 bales. The quotations posted at a o'clock today at the exchange. Cotton firm at 6 1-16c bid for middling, and 6%c asked. NAVAL STORES.

Spirits turpentine-Machine barrels firm at 32%c; country barrels firm at 31%c. Rosin firm at \$1.15 to \$1.20. Tar firm at \$1.35. Crude turpentine steady; hard \$1.50;

yellow dip \$2.00; Virgin \$2.00. Prices same day last year-Spirits turpentine at 26%c and 25%c; rosin \$1.40 and \$1.45; tar \$1.05; crude turpentine \$1.30, \$1.70; and \$1.80. Receipts today-74 casks spirits turpentine, 521 barrels rosin, 243 barrels tar, 64 barrels crude turpentine. Receipts to same date last year-60

casks spirits turpentine, 297 barrels rosin,

87 barrels tar, 10 barrels crude turpen-

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Peanuts-North Carolina, prime 55@60c per bushel; extra prime, 65; fancy, 721/2c. Virginia-Extra prime, 40@45c. Rice-Uplands, 65480c; lowlands, \$1.100

Corn-471/2/050c. North Carolina Bacon-Hams, 10@11c; shoulders, 6@64c; sides, 74@8c. Chickens-Firm; springs 10@20c; hens 18@25c; roosters, 18@22c. Eggs-Dull at 14c.

Shingles-Per 1,000 five inch, hearts and saps, \$1.65@2.10; six inch, \$2.50@3.50. Timber at \$3.00 to \$8.00 per 1,000 feet.

FINANCIAL

New York, October 9.-Money on call pool market, however, coupled with nominally at 21/2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 41/4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at \$4.84% for demand, and at \$4.821/2 for sixty days. Posted rates \$4.83@4.83½ and \$4.85½. Commercial bills \$4.81. Silver certificates 57@57½. Bar silver 56¾. Mexican dollars 43½. State bonds quiet; railroad bonds steady; government bonds strong.

STOCKS. Atchison...... 14% W. & L. E..... 24 Chic. & Alton....161 | American Ex ..117 Chic., B. & Q.... 94% United States .. 44 Del. & Hudson...115½ Wells Far.....108 Del., L. & W.....157¼ Am. Cot. Oil.... 25½ Fort Wayne.....167 Am Cot Oil, pre. 75 Illinois Central...103 Am, Tobacco ... 87% L. & N...... 58% Am Tobac, pre.112 Manhattan L....103 | Chicago Gas ... 925% Mobile & Ohio... 261/2 Con. Gas..209 N. J. Central 94 Gen. Electric ... 35% N. Y. Central....108% Lead.... Pittsburg...... 166 | Nat. Lin. Oil.... 16 Reading 251/4 Pacific Mail 347/4 Southern Ry.... 10% Pullman Pal175 South. Ry., pre., 32% Silver Cer.... .. 57 Texas & Pacific. 12 |Sugar.. -U. P. D. & G 9 T. C. & Iron 28% sition of spinners to buy freely at presoil should be avoided, while medium | Wabash, pre 2014 West. Union 334 sent prices are still the depressing BONDS.

U. S. N. 4's reg., 1271/8 L. & N. Un 4's., 827/8 S. N. 4's cou..127% Missouri 6's100 U. S. 4's............112% N. J. Cen 5's....112% U. S. 4's cou. ...11334 N. Caro, 6's.....122 U. S. 5's cou.....115% S. Caro, non-fu. Ala. Class A..... 107 | South. Ry.... .. 921/2 Ala. Class B..... 106 | Tenn N set 3's.. 85 Ala. Class C.... 98 | Union Pa. 1's....101½ Ala. Currency... 98 | Va. Cen...... 66½ La. N. con 4's.... 96½ Va. deferred 4

COTTON.

Liverpool, October 9.-1 p. m.-Cotton-Spot quiet; prices lower; American middling fair 4 5-32d; good middling 3 15-16d; American middling 3 13-16d; low middling 3 11-16d; good ordinary 3 9-32d; ordinary 3%d. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,000 American. Receipts 10,000 bales, including 8,800 American. Futures opened easy with a moderate demand and closed quiet and steady.

American middling low middling clause: October 3 41-64d buyers; October and November 3 34-64d, 3 35-64d sellers; November and December 3 32-64d buyers; December and January 3 31-64d, 3 32-64d values; January and February 3 31-64d, 3 32-64d sellers; February and March 3 32-64d buyers; March and April 3 32-64d, 3 33-64d buyers; April and May 3 33-64d, 3 34-64d sellers; May and June 3 34-64d, 3 35-64d sellers; June and July 3 35-64d, 3 36-64d seliers; July and August 3 36-64d, 3 37-64d

New York, October 9 .- Cotton steady; middling 61/2c; net receipts 834; gross receipts 9,039; forwarded 5,624; sales 410, all spinners; stock 60,908. Total today and consolidated: Net re-

ceipts 51,328; exports to Great Britain 28,-

832; to France 19,353; to the continent 500; stock 489,174. Total since September 1st: Net receipts 1,143,874; exports to Great Britain 292,972; France 78,150; to the continent 206,040. Futures closed very steady; sales 59, 700 bales: January 6.48; February 6.52; March 6.55; April 6.60; May 6.64; June 6.67; July 6.70; October 6.39; November 6.40; December 6.45. Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 61/2c; middling gulf 61/4c; sales 410

PORT RECEIPTS.

Galveston-Quiet at 61/sc; net receipts Norfolk-Quiet at 6 3-16c; net receipts Baltimore-Nominal at 6%c; gross re-Boston-Easy at 61/2c; net receipts 655; gross receipts 1,696. Wilmington-Firm at 6 1-16c bid; net receipts 3.096. Philadelphia-Firm at 6%c; net receipts 39. Savannah-Steady at 5%c; net receipts

New Orleans-Steady at 61/sc; net ceipts 6,456; gross receipts 7,359. Mobile-Quiet at 6c; net receipts 3.326. Memphis-Steady at 6c; net receipts 3,541; gross receipts 3,659. Augusta-Dull at 61/sc; net receipts 2, 86: gross receipts 2,790. Charleston-Firm at 5%c; net receipts Cincinnati-Quiet at 64c; net receipts

Louisville-Quiet at 61/4c. St. Louis-Quiet at 6%c; net receipts 872; gross receipts 7,071. Houston-Easy at 61/sc; net receipts

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

New York, October 9.-Flour inactive but firmer with wheat; city mill patents \$5.85@6.10; winter patents \$5.10@5.35; city mill clears, \$5.50@5.65; winter straights, \$4.65@4.75; Minnesota patents, \$5.15@5.50; winter extras, \$3.20@3.65; Minnesota bakers, \$4.35; winter low grades, \$3.100

Wheat-Spot firm; No. 2 red 98%c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard 98% afloat. Options opened strong on good foreign buying and continued drought news; ruled generally firm all the morning, assisted by light offerings and investment buying. closed firm at 1@1%c net advance. No. 2 red, May 941/2@95c, closed at 94%c; October closed at 96%c; December 95 9-16@ 96c, closed at 95%c. Corn-Spot firmer; No. 2, 341/sc afloat.

but quiet all day with wheat, closing at %@1/2c net advance. May closed at 37%c: October closed at 32%c; November closed at 331/2c; December closed at 34%c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2, 23½c; No. 3, 23c; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 26c; track, mixed western, 231/6241/c; track, white 26@261/c. Options inactive but steadier at unchanged to 1/3c higher prices. October closed at 23%c; Decem-

Options opened firm and ruled strong,

ber closed at 24%c.

Lard—Steady; western steam \$4.600
\$4.62%; October closed at \$4.50 nominal; refined quiet; continent \$5.00; South American \$5.50; compound 4%64%c.

mess \$9.50@10.00; short clear \$10.00@13.00; family \$11.00@12.00.

Eggs-Steady; state and Pennsylvania 6@181/c; western fresh 161/617c. Rice-Firm: fair to extra 45064c; Japan 4% 25%c. Molasses-Unsettled; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 25@31c. Cotton Seed Oil-Dull and weak at lower prices; prime crude 204621c; prime

crude, f. a b. mills 154-617c; prime summer yellow 236234c; off summer yellow, 22462c; butter oil 29630c; prime summer white 28c; prime winter yellow 32c. Coffee-Options steady at 5 to 19 points decline; showed generally weak undertone following unsatisfactory European and Brazilian advices and absence of speculative interest; selling arrested by comparatively firm views of spot holders and liberal warehouse deliveries closed inactive at a net decline of 5 to 10 thing their balances at the clearing points, Sales 4.000, including December \$6.45; March \$6.7066.75. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 7%c; No. 7 jobbing %c; mild steady; Cordova 104-6164c. Sugar-Raw quiet; fair refining 3 5-16c; centrifugal % test 3%c; refined firm; mould A. 5%c; standard A 5c; confectioners A. 5c; cut loaf 5%c; crushed 5%c; powdered 5%c; granulated 5%c; cubes

NAVAL STORES.

New York-Rosin firm; strained, common to good \$1.40@1.45. Turpentine firm at 341/20135c. Charleston-Spirits turpentine firm at 31c; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; strained, common to good \$1.10 to \$1.20. Savannah-Spirits turpentine firm at sales 2,500; receipts 2,275. Quote closing: A B C D E \$1.20; F \$1.25; G \$1.30; H \$1.40; I \$1.50; K \$1.55; M \$1.75; N \$2.15; W G \$2.40; W W \$2.75.

Cotton Futures

(Special to The Messenger.)

New York, October 9.-A feeling of bouyancy that almost bid fair to develop into a bull campaign marked the early part of the week's trading in cotton. The hostile attitude of the Liverheavy selling orders sent here from that source, resulted in a loss of most a fair advance since last Saturday. Liverpool was quiet this morning and 1/2-64d lower. Our market opened from opening there was some demand based on a desire to even up contracts before the bureau report on Monday, which house was a heavy buyer. The market became firm and without a halt advanced 8 points. January opened at 6.41 6.49, with the tone of the market very completely belied this expectation. steady. No important new develop cotton this week. Poor trade reports from abroad and the anticipation of an enormous crop movement in the near future, together with the indispocauses. On all sides we hear the opinion freely expressed that there may be a big advance in cotton later in the season, but that a decline must surely come first and that it is useless and unwise to attempt to bull the market until a greater proportion of the crop shall have been marketed. It seems to us, however that the rush of cotton sure to follow the lifting of quarantine is having its effect upon the market now and when it actually comes we will find it has been discounted. The facts that present themselves in view of the situation now appear almost evenly balanced for and against the market, The determining element then must be the size of this crop, a thing about which no one at present can speak with knowledge. We believe that the chances of the crop to be a record breaker have disappeared. We think the world is overestimating its size and we have faith in cotton.

RIORDAN & CO. (By Associated Press.)

New York, October 9.-Cotton was steady at the first call, with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower, after which the market rallied 4 to 8 points on covering in fear of a bullish bureau report from Washington Monday. Trading was not active, but local shorts were disposed to cover on a disposition to take more conservative crop views Following the first call, the market steadily advanced, with prices at the best point, 5 to 7 points above yesterday's closing level on the more active positions. The market was finally very steady at a net gain of 5 to 6 points.

New York Stock Market.

New York, October 9.-The bears renewed their raid on the market to such good account that few stocks have escaped with less than a point net loss The course of the market yesterday in face of extraordinary duliness had led many to suppose that the bear campaign had come to an end and that the market would probably sink into inanimation for a time. The usual endweek covering of short contracts was expected to stiffen prices slightly. Quite the contrary occurred. Prices did improve a fraction in the first hour on a very light volume of dealings; but weakness developed in Chicago Gas and checked the rise. The room traders soon afterwards detected selling by houses with Washington connections and bears seized upon this as proof of inside information of a mysterious something impending in Washington that might play havoc with values when it becomes known. What the mysterious something was, was not disclosed The stock market is peculiarly sensitive to intimations from Washington at this time, owing to a conviction in many minds that it is only a question of time when the Cuban question shall lead to a rupture with Spain. Muc stress is also laid by traders in stocks upon the pending decision of the supreme court upon the Nebraska maximum freight rates case and the case against the joint traffic association. The market was evidently unprotected by supporting orders and the aggressive short selling by the bears led to rapid declines in light transactions. Only two stocks in the list show sales as high as 10,000 shares. These are Chicago Gas and Burlington. Chicago Gas, Omaha, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific and Burlington were conspicuous in the decline. Consolidated Gas fluctuated in its way, breaking 91/2 points at one time, but ending with a recovery of 3 points. There were slight recoveries in some stocks just at the close, but most stocks closed at the lowest, the prevailing tone being weak.

Probably a superficial view of the weekly statement of the New York clearing house banks had some to do with today's selling movement of stocks. The professional traders usually accept a decrease in the surplus reserve as a specific admonition to sell. Today's decrease of \$2,064,900 in that was, in fact, something of a surprise. in view of the rather strenuous efforts by the banks in the last two weeks to prevent a further shrinkage in their surplus; but the small decrease in loans

Pork-Dull; old mess \$8.7569.25; new that the banking authorities view with equanimity the decline in their reserve surplus, confident in the strengthening force of the \$6,350,000 in gold now in transit to New York from England and France. The gold arrivals of the week are reflected in an increase in specie of \$1,583,400, but are more than offset by the decrease in legal tenders of \$4,392,300. The demand for legal tenders is very keen and the best efforts of the banks and the United States treasury are not equal to fully providing a supply. The New York subtreasury has been obliged to refuse to supply legal tenders in return for gold except for telegraphic transfer of currency to other sub-treasury points.

The New York banks have been set-

house during the week in gold to a large extent and the prediction is made that the payments of distoms duties will soon be made in gold. Chicago banks are reported also to be presenting gold at the sub-treasury there with a request for legal tenders and the treasury at Washington is beginning to find itself embarrassed to supply all those demands upon it. Since September 11th, the decrease in legal tender in the New York banks' reserve has amounted to \$21,351,300 and the specie has increased nearly \$1,800,000 in the same time, notwithstanding large exchanges of specie for legal tenders at 31%c; sales 400; receipts 1,311. Rosin firm the sub-treasury. The ample proportion of the country's gold reserve has doubtless had much to do in deferring the import movement of gold, which was fairly inaugurated yesterday. The stiffening of exchange rates, consequent upon the purchase of bills against these imports is believed to be but temporary and the movement of gold is expected to continue steadily for some time to come. The effect on the money market of the gold engagements has been to impart a distinctly easier tone, time money declining to 3 per cent, for sixty days and 4 per cent. for four months and longer periods. Outside buyers of commercial paper have been in the New York market during the of this cheerfulness. Still, prices show week and though the supply of paper has been in increasing volume, rates have been easier and are at 414 to 5 per cent. for prime grades.

The stock market has been singularunchanged to 2 points down. After the ly unaffected by the beginning of the gold movement, which almost always has a marked sentimental effect on prices. The resistance of the market to the effect of the heavy slump in should be bullish. One prominent Chicago Gas on Thursday and the hardening tendency on Friday on the large shipments of gold announced on that day led to the supposition that the reaction was at an end and that a rally advanced to 6.49 and closed at 6.48 to would ensue; but today's market has

The unprecedented gross earnings of the railroads for September and the handsome net returns for August, which have been reported during the week, have been as ineffectual as the gold movement in checking the reaction and prices are with few exceptions lower, the losses in the grangers extending up to 4 per cent, in Omaha and 31/4 per cent. in Burlington.

Prices in bonds were relatively firm, some small gains being shown. Transactions were light, compared with recent averages. Total sales were \$8,000-000. Government bonds are 1/sc to 1/sc higher, the latter, the new 4's coupon, This issue sold during the week at 126%, a new high record. The sales of stocks today were 173,000 shares.

Reports From the Yellow Fever Districts New Orleans, October 8.-Today was a record breaker here. As early as 6 o'clock as many cases has been reported as on Wednesday, when the fever had for the time high water mark-forty-six cases. At the same hour there had been some deaths from fever reported, with a couple of patients in a very critical condition. The deaths are among those who have had little or no attention, and at least three fatalities are among the

Italian population. The worst case of the day, however, was that of Elijah Parks, living on Custom House street. Parks is a grand army of the republic man, and a native of Greenville, N. Y., 56 years of age, with a wife and two children. He had been in failing health for a year. Last night he died and his death notice appeared in the morning papers. Friends attended to the preparation of the corps for burial, and a wake was held last night. An expert was at once sent to the scene. His experienced eye enabled him immediately to diagnose the case as yellow fever. This afternoon the couriers of the board of health have been industriously searching for those who attended the wake, or had anything to do with the dressing of the body, in order that they might be removed to the de-tention camp. It is fair to assume that

this case will still further spread the in-

West Union, W. Va., October 8.-An epidemic of fever six miles south of here is causing consternation among the inhabitants. Physicians differ in their opinions as to the kind of fever, some claiming it is typhoid, while two of the most prominent physicians in the state assert that it is a mild type of yellow fever. Thirty-one deaths have occurred in the past eighteen days. The citizens of this town are demanding that the board of health quarantine against it. Action will be taken at once. Mobile, Ala., October 8.-There were six new cases of yellow fever today as follows: J. A. Wright, L. P. Waganer, Lilly and Lizzie Lane, Mrs. John A date 109, deaths 17, recovered 60, remain-Hughes, Lizzie Fonde, Total ing under treatment 33. There were two new localities of infection found today. Edwards, Miss., October 8.-There have been four deaths from yellow fever today as follows: J. L. Slocumb, Sr., W. H. Fuller, Sr., Mrs. Henry Brown, colored, S. E. J. Birdsong. The following new cases are reported today: Randolph Nelson, P. C. Bankston, T. P. Martin's child, Burt Walton, Miss Ida Fisher, Eight colored. Deaths today 4, deaths to date 19, cases today 13, total cases to date 389, now under treatment 165, conblack vomit.

Montgomery, Ala., October 8 .- A special to The Advertiser from Brewton, Ala., says: After thorough investigation of the suspicious case of fever at Alco, near here, State Health Officer Sanders decided that the man had yellow fever, though in a very mild form. The ho se thoroughly isolated and guarded, and the health officials say there is no necessity for interruption of business between Brewton and the outside world.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts. Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

The only hope for decent government in North Carolina, not to speak of any reform, is in voting out the present corrupt and incompetent gang. The man who says he wants reform, and applauds Russellism or Pritchardism is a liar or a fool. Each of these republican leaders may now and then do a good thing, but the whole tendency of their leadership is to elevate bad men and lower the tone of public morals. If you doubt this, look at their white and negro appointees holding state and federal jobs.—Raleigh reported this week, \$262,300, indicates News and Observer.